

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FACT, NEWS, AND GOSSIP.

Library Room in the House—Here Cabinet Speculations—The Washington-Memorial Celebration.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The House on Saturday took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, so as to do away with the usual routine business of Monday—that is, the introduction of bills, &c.—and make it a legislative day. The House voted to allow the river-and-harbor bill to be considered until 12. At that hour the Appropriation Committee moved that the committee rise, and this was resisted strongly by the River-and-Harbor Committee, Mr. Willis, its chairman, fighting gallantly to continue the consideration of his committee's bill. By division the vote stood: For the motion, 119; nays, 85. Mr. Eustace Gibson, a member of the committee, called for a vote by tellers, and this resulted—yes, 123; nays, 98. This was intended to enable the Appropriations Committee to get the post-office appropriation bill and the extension of the Post-Office Department building out of order, but the advocates of the river-and-harbor bill called for the eyes and noses. During these proceedings Mr. White, of Kentucky, endeavored to get in a speech, but Mr. Blackburn, who was in the chair, ruled him out of order, but with his usual persistence Mr. White, amid cries of "Order," commenced to read something about Cabinet-making. The Sergeant-at-Arms rushed to make him take his seat, but White denied his authority; amid great excitement he ran back and obtained his seat. By this time the irrepressible Kentucky Republican was in his seat. A great many Republicans said the proceeding was an outrage, but I heard Democrats remark that he had been put forward to consume time in order to bring about an extra session. Whether Mr. White was here again after the 4th of March, and an immense amount of time will be saved for the transaction of public business. Nothing pleases him so much as to endeavor to proceed when the Speaker pronounces him out of order. Mr. Blackburn is the proper one in the chair to manage him.

MORE CABINET SPECULATIONS.

To-day there were fresh Cabinet speculations at the Capitol, and it was predicted that Senators Bayard, Garland, and Lamar would all go into the Cabinet, but the only way that Mr. Cleveland could not afford to deprive himself of the support of all three of these able debaters in the Senate. Mr. Thurman was also mentioned.

THE WASHINGTON-MONUMENT CELEBRATION.

The oration prepared by Hon. R. C. Winthrop to be delivered on the 22d was received to-day by Governor Long, of Massachusetts, who will read it. The reason of this is that Mr. Winthrop is too sick to come to Washington to perform the duty himself. Others than Virginians are looking with great expectation to the oration which Hon. John W. Daniel will deliver in the House of Representatives on the 21st. His previous efforts of this character convince them that this will give him a national reputation.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The post-office appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock and five hours allowed for general debate. Mr. Randall only wanted four hours, but it was represented by Mr. Horr, of Michigan, that the Republicans wanted to make it five hours. Rather than waste time in explanation and discussion the Democrats assented to the proposition.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Judge McLaughlin was in the city to-day. Senator Hon. Cameron, who today made the longest speech of his senatorial term, will go to Florida to-morrow. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the veteran of the House, took the floor to-day, but looked feeble. Senator Beck made a strong silver speech in the Senate. The report is that Senator Lamar will again visit Mr. Cleveland. He was at the Senate to-day. Citizens of States with candidates for Postmaster-General say that Mr. Bayard has no chance of being elected. Senator Call introduced a bill for the removal of the disabilities of Alexander H. Starke, of Virginia. There will be quite a party who will go from here to attend the wedding of Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey. His brother members wish him and his intended bride a great deal of good luck.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, \$658,580; customs, \$729,089. Mr. George A. Bassett died suddenly of pneumonia last night. Chief-Justice Waite will remain ten days longer in Florida. Workmen were to-day improving the Supreme Court-room. A delegation called on the President to-day and expressed in favor of keeping the New Orleans Exposition open next fall. They want \$500,000. Mr. Cleveland has accepted an invitation to attend a reception of the American Club at Philadelphia. The invitation was extended through Mr. Randall and other Philadelphia Democrats. Mr. Randall thinks the appropriation bill will go through, and an extra session be avoided if its vote to-day indicated its opinion.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT WILL NOT RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees will deliver his Jeffersonian address at Frederickburg on the 19th for the benefit of the Frederickburg Grays.

XLVTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1885.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Miller, of California, to authorize the President to announce to foreign governments the result of the deliberations of the International Conference held in Washington in October last for the purpose of fixing the prime meridian and universal day, and to invite a concurrence of such governments in such result. Agreed to.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, delivered a long and carefully-prepared speech in advocacy of the bounties to American shipbuilders.

Mr. Van Wyck asked and received unanimous consent to the consideration of House bill to prevent unlawful enclosure of public lands, better known as the "fencing bill."

The amendments of the Senate com-

mittee were concurred in. At 1 o'clock the bill went over, and the unfinished business was laid before the Senate, being the anti-silver-coinage bill.

Mr. Beck proceeded to address the Senate. He said he would endeavor to show why the sections providing for the retirement of trade-dollars should pass and why the provision for the stopping of the coinage of the standard dollar should be stricken out.

Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of the reelection of Senator Pugh, of Alabama. They were read and filed.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up. A long discussion ensued regarding the interpretation of the Senate rule forbidding the proposing of general legislation on appropriation bills.

A discussion arose on a point of order raised by Mr. Ingalls on an amendment proposed by the Senate Appropriation Committee to this bill. The point of order was that under the rules of the Senate the proposed amendment was not in order. The amendment proposed was to modify the provision of the House bill that established in favor of pension applicants the time of enlistment. The modification would have the presumption in favor of those only who had served at least three months.

The presiding officer (Mr. Platt in the chair) held Mr. Ingalls's point of order well taken, and therefore that the Senate committee's proposed amendment was not admissible.

Mr. Ingalls, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Senate as to the propriety of the amendment, moved the adoption of the Chair. The action proposed by the Senate, he said, was not the proposing of legislation, but an amendment of legislation already proposed by the House.

After further debate the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 35; nays, 23, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bayard, Beck, Blair, Brown, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chase, Colquitt, Conger, Cullum, Edmunds, Garland, Gorman, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Lamar, Lapham, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Pendleton, Pike, Platt, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Sabin, and Wilson—35.

Nays.—Messrs. Call, Coke, Dawes, Dolph, Frye, George, Hale, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones, Mahone, Maxey, Miller, of Colorado, Miller of New York, Morgan, Sausbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Slater, Van Wyck, Vest, Voorhees, and Williams—23.

The bill was passed appropriating \$650,000 for the purchase of a site for the extension of the Post-Office Department building in Washington, D. C., which extension shall embrace proper accommodations for the city post-office.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the House met at 10 o'clock this morning, in continuation of Saturday session, Mr. Townsend moved to lay on the table the bill of the House for the consideration of the post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. Willis opposed the motion, and argued that the House should continue the consideration of the river-and-harbor bill.

After discussion, the motion was lost—yeas, 53; nays, 126. The House then (at 11 o'clock) laid on the table the bill of the House for the consideration of the river-and-harbor bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Hepburn, providing that no part of the money appropriated for the improvement of the New Orleans harbor shall be expended in the repair, erection, maintenance, or paving of levees, or in the grading or reclamation of the banks of the Mississippi river owned by private parties or municipalities. Lost—60 to 106.

At 12:05 Mr. Townsend moved that the committee rise. Agreed to—123 to 98.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, rose to a question of privilege, but his first sentence convinced the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Blackburn) that this question was not presented, and he requested the gentleman to resume his seat; but Mr. White continued with his remarks.

The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to seat the gentleman, and Deputy-Sergeant Hill proceeded to perform his duty, but without carrying out his emblem of office.

Mr. White declined to recognize his authority, and Mr. Hill rushed for his name and proceeded towards Mr. White, who took his seat, but who in a moment was again on his feet to a matter of personal privilege. "When I was occupying my place on the floor," he said, "the Sergeant-at-Arms came to me—citizen without semblance of authority—and attempted to seat me."

The Speaker pro tem. The Sergeant-at-Arms went under the direction of the Chair, the Chair having repeatedly ruled that the gentleman was not in order, and requested him to take his seat, which he persistently refused to do. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I desire to debate the question," said Mr. White.

The Speaker pro tem. The Chair does not desire to hear debate. The Chair declines to hear the gentleman further on a question of personal privilege on the ground that it is not a question of privilege.

"I desire to ask," said Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, "whether a person with no insignia of office may place violent hands on a member and push him into his seat?"

"Appeal if you wish to," cried several voices from the Democratic side.

The Speaker: "The Chair hears no appeal."

"I think that this is a question of the highest privilege," broke in Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan.

"And the Chair differs from the gentleman," replied the Speaker.

Mr. Hammond made a point of order, which was sustained by the Chair, that no appeal having been taken debate was not in order.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the post-office appropriation bill. Agreed to—yeas, 149; nays, 117.

Pending going into committee, Mr. White again claimed the floor on a question of privilege. While he had been stating, he said, the question of privilege and addressing the Chair a citizen, without any semblance of power, came to him and demanded that he should take his seat.

Speaker could put his foot down and say, "Go; be gone." He could do as the Speaker of the pseudo Parliament at Constantinople a few years ago did; if any member dared to do what the Speaker did not wish, have the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest him and thrust him out of the House.

Mr. G. D. Wise, of Virginia, objected to the gentleman proceeding, as it was evident he wanted to make a political speech.

"I have no wish to make a political speech," said Mr. White.

THE SUDAN WAR.

THE MAHDI AND HIS PLANS.

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The *Diritto*, in an article headed "Advance of Italy," says: "Italy cannot permit England to be defeated. It is Italy's duty to assist and extricate the English Cabinet from its present difficulty. The Italian fleet, if properly employed, will be able to open the Suakin and Berber route and to secure General Wolseley's line of communication. Public opinion will applaud Italy's prompt, energetic, and resolute support. England has always been Italy's friend."

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In an interview between Earl Granville and Fehmi Pasha, the Turkish envoy, the former told the latter categorically that the English Government intends to go to the aid of the Egyptian troops, to evacuate Egypt, but that it was impossible to specify an exact period for the withdrawal. The British Government, he said, being a constitutional Government and dependent on public opinion, which compelled the Cabinet to send the expedition to the Sudan, would not permit the evacuation of Egypt without some reward for England's sacrifice. He added that the proposed Turkish expedition to Suakin was inappropriate, and assured Fehmi Pasha that the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt would be respected. Earl Granville counselled the Porte not to raise a question with Italy in connection with the annexation of Beilid. He held that Italy's commercial interests in Assab compelled her to extend her authority over the adjacent district.

A Rome special says: Admiral Canina telegraphed that he anchored off Massowah on the 5th instant, with the corvettes Amerigo Vesputi and Garibaldi. A force of marines was disembarked and the Italian flag was hoisted alongside that of Egypt. The natives welcomed the Italians, but the Egyptian authorities formally protested against their occupation of the town.

England has not asked that the Italian Government should cooperate with her in the Sudan. Frequent conferences have been held between Sir Savile Lumley, the British Ambassador, and Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, but nothing definite has been agreed upon. Signor Magliani, Minister of Finance, opposes the expedition upon the ground that the Treasury is already overburdened, and a majority of the members of Parliament support it, and urge that it be carried forward upon a grand scale.

The *Faustina*, the ministerial organ, says: "We are not for England, but we are for England's help. We will give it without bargaining. We do not wish the hesitation on our part to appear as speculation. It is said that the Italians are Machiavelian; this is a noble way of being so."

The *Diritto*, in an article headed "Advance of Italy," says: "Italy cannot permit England to be defeated. It is Italy's duty to assist and extricate the English Cabinet from its present difficulty. The Italian fleet, if properly employed, will be able to open the Suakin and Berber route and to secure General Wolseley's line of communication. Public opinion will applaud Italy's prompt, energetic, and resolute support. England has always